ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 5. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855. WHOLE NO. 307.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shatting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of
Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.
GEORGE MILLER.
May 31, 1855.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., which if not taken out of the office before the 1st of October, 1855, will be sent to the P. O. Department as dead letters:

Alexander, Thos. F.	King, P. S.
Allen, W. E.	Long, Rev. J. R.
Allen, Rev. M. T.	McDunn, Isaac. 2
Anderson, Mrs. E.	Madfrund, John.
Burnett, Mrs. Sarah.	McClure, C. W.
Buther, D.	McClure, E.
Barnard, Wm.	McCord, Miss M. E.
Buckner, Wm.	Miller, Miss T. T.
Bird, Jas. 2.	Martin, R.
Brooker, Larkin.	Mahoney, James W.
Bryson, W.	Mengers, John.
Bean, J. M.	Nunuley, Lucas.
Condict, J. E.	Owenby, Hampton.
Crawford, Josiah.	Palmer, John. 2
Cole, Zachariah. 2	Patton, G. A.
Cocke, Jos.	Roberts, Pierce,
Clark, Henry.	Roberts, John.
Clark, Jesse.	Reeves, John.
Cercey, W. R.	Ragan, James A.
Carter, D. G. & co.	Rhodes, John.
Cowner, Gilbert.	Robertson, Thos.
Curran, Robert.	Rutledge, Miss Mary.
Dula, Thos. M.	Rhodes, A. B.
Davidson, Miss R. R.	Smith T. L.
Davidson, John M. 2	Studman, Henry.
Darrien, Neil.	Scarborough, Wm.
Deaver, Miss D. A.	Shier, Dr. B. F.
Dickson, Mr. ——	Sluder, Fidileo.
Dillingham, Miss M. A.	Steadman, Mrs. S. A.
Dominack, Wm.	Scovil, H.
Davis, C. T. N.	Sumaway, Rev. Robt.
Ducket, Miss Alcey.	Shope, David.
Elder, W. W.	Shroat, John.
Franklin, M. W.	Thrash, John.
Gaither, Col. B. S.	Tow, Mrs. Eliza M.
Gentry, Thomas.	Tidwell, Miss Mary.
Gill, A. J.	Varnell, Rev. J. M.
Gudger, Jos.	Williams, Alfred.
Gudger, Elizabeth.	Webb, Hiram.
Harkins, Thos. J.	Wait, Walton.
Harris, Miss S. A.	West, George.
Huger, Mrs. D. E.	Wright, Miss L.
Hamilton, Miss Sarah.	Wright, Martin B.
Hughes, R. E.	Wright, Joseph.
Hughes, John. 2	Worth, S. G.
Jones, Linn.	Warreu, B.
Jones, Thomas. 2	Warwick, Mrs. E. A.
Jones, Josiah.	Young, Thos.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
July 5, 3t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his
GOODS AND PRICES,
before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.
Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

[Written for the Asheville News.]

The Sunny Tress.

Oh how I love this sunny tress
Of soft and silky hair,
Which once in gentle loveliness
Wav'd o'er a brow so fair.
Yes! 'tis a light and simple thing,
To keep this golden curl;
Yet, ah, on memory's wing it brings
Dreams of a fair young girl.

Yes, she was artless, fair and mild,
This little nympth of Heaven;
As ever was an angel-child
To mortals kindly given.
'Tis many a long and dreary year
Since thou and I have met;
Yet still thy form is treasured here,
And in my heart is set.

This little shining tress of hair
Shall e'er be prized by me—
And serve while I, in earnest prayer,
To waft my thoughts to thee—
To ask of Heaven that thy young life
Be bright with pleasure's flowers;
And that thy path on earth be rife
With happy, joyous hours.

Yes, may thy days on pleasure's wing
Glide by, and thou be blest;
And may their memory ever bring
To thee a dream of rest;
And 'tis my prayer, that when thy race
Of love on earth is ended,
That angels bear thee to that place
Where Love and Truth are blended.

FLORENCE.

Haywood, June, 1855.

[Written for the Asheville News.]

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to occupy a corner in your journal for the purpose of giving a brief account of some places and things I saw during my recent absence.

Leaving Asheville Friday morning 22d ult., we travelled in the direction of Spartanburg, S. C., stopping only at noon to rest our horse and "take a snack," by the side of one of those beautiful streams which so frequently cross the path of the traveller through this mountain region. Our road lay through Howard's Gap, which depression in the mountain range we reached a little before sun-down. The descent from this Gap to the south and east commands one of the most extensive and variegated views I have ever beheld. To the left is the elevated peak called Mt. Tryon—to the right several elevated points which in height seem to rival the last named one, while in front is the beautiful valley of the Pacolet, covered over with grains and grasses.

Completing the descent, we reached about sun-down the residence of Dr. Columbus Mills. Here we tarried for the night, and were entertained in a most hospitable manner indeed. Dr. Mills is too well known to your readers to require anything from my pen. We were not only made comfortable by his kindness—entertained and instructed by his conversation—delighted with his beautiful yard and luxuriant garden—but were particularly pleased, in looking over his wide spreading farm, to behold the evidences of his skill and success in the important department of Agriculture. He is certainly a farmer of the right stamp—one who by introducing valuable improvements in farm implements and culture, is seeking to advance the interests of the country. His fellow-citizens would do well to imitate his example.

Leaving his house at an early hour on Saturday morning, we travelled over a fine road through rather a poor and thinly settled section, towards our destination, which we reached about the middle of the afternoon.

Spartanburg is a thriving village of about (we were told) three thousand inhabitants.—It has improved very much within the last few years. To this improvement several things have conduced. It is the seat of Wofford College, erected by the munificent bequest of Benjamin Wofford, under the direction of the South Carolina Conference. The exercises of the first Commencement of this Institution was the occasion of our visit.—These exercises were commenced on Sabbath, by the dedication of the College Chapel.—The sermon was preached by Dr. Wightman, and in the language of the village paper, "was one of his peculiar efforts."

On Monday and Tuesday the examination of the Classes took place. There have been in the College proper only about *twenty-five* students. This is, however, a good beginning. In the Preparatory School about sixty. The Building presents an imposing aspect, and occupies quite a commanding site. The Institution possesses a fine Philosophical and Chemical Aparatus—a rich natural Cabinet, and a good beginning for a Library.—These in addition to the full and able Faculty employed, afford facilities for acquiring an education but rarely found even in older Institutions.

Wednesday was the "great day of the feast." Inaugural Addresses were delivered by Pres. Wightman and Professors Duncan and Carlisle, any one of which would have been a treat, while together they afforded an intellectual feast such as is seldom to be enjoyed even in a lengthened lifetime.

The South Carolina Conference has also here located one of the Female Colleges to be established within its bounds. The buildings are nearly completed, and it is expected it will go into operation in next August. J. Wofford Tucker, Esq., has been elected to the Presidency.

In this village is likewise found the St. John's School, under the care and patronage of the Episcopalians.

These Institutions cannot fail to do much for the Educational interests of the rising generatien, and tell for good in years to come. Success to them all!

I would not overlook the Rail Road, which is in process of rapid construction to this place. This will no doubt give a fresh impetus to the village and the country around, affording as it will increased facilities for trade and travel.

But for the present I will stop, promising next week to give your readers some account of the Mute and Blind School in this District.

C.

[For the News.]

Celebration at Reems Creek.

MR. EDITOR—According to previous notice Reems Creek Division No. 198, Sons of Temperance, celebrated the 4th instant. We met in the Division Room at 10 o'clock, a. m., and after opening the Division, the D. G. W. P. installed the Officers for the present quarter, publicly. We then formed in regular procession, headed by a noble band of Cadets—marched from our Hall to the Camp Ground—sung the Dedication Ode—had prayer by the Chaplain; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by R. S. Gage. This being over, we had scarcely time to think of the Revolutionary struggle, till Rev. John M. Carlisle was introduced to us as our Temperance orator. He commenced by referring to the occasion, and to the 4th of July as being a high day with Americans—spoke of the noble struggle for Independence, and said we had an enemy among us in the form of Intemperance, that was more to be dreaded than war, pestilence and famine. He urged the necessity of legislation, and assured us in order to secure that we must make a united effort, and get public opinion up for it. His was a master effort, and to attempt a description is a work too high for us.

We then marched back to the Hall, where the Ladies—God bless them—had one of the best Picnic Dinners spread it has been our lot to meet with for some time. Oh! Mr. Editor, it would have made you feel perfectly *eatish* to have seen the baked chickens, pies, honey, sweet meats, &c., that were given us by these fair hands. But this was not all that was done; for after eating until we were satisfied, we were presented with *fifteen* names for initiation. This was done in the best manner that we knew how, and they all looked, after initiation, like they were glad that they were Sons.

By order of the Division.

R. S. GAGE, R. S.

July 5th, 1855.

***Hendersonville papers please copy.

HYDROPATHY.—It is said that the small pox is killing off the Oswego Indians by wholesale. When taken with the disease, they immediately get into the water, and lie there till death comes. Under this treatment over 200 have died in less than two weeks.

"There is no country in the world," says a contemporary, "where the people are so addicted to the medicine eating propensity as the United States. It has grown to be a perfect mania—a disease of itself. The fact is, Nature never designed the human body to be such a receptacle of medicine. If men would but study the laws of nature, diet properly instead of excessively, be regular in their habits, instead of regular in their doses, use common sense and cold water freely, and the doctor as little as possible, they would live longer, suffer less, and pay less for the privilege."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—At Burke Superior Court, Alfred Noblet was tried for the murder of John Davis, in McDowell county. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, but, after 12 hours' deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty. He thereupon confessed his guilt, and implicated the principal witness, Vaughn, who was forthwith arrested.

A month ago the Know Nothings carried Norfolk by 400 majority, but at the municipal election, held last Monday, the Anti-Know Nothing candidate for Mayor was elected by 66 majority.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds have risen to par in New York, and Virginia 6 per cent. which have been considerably below par, are now 1-2 per cent. above par. Money is abundant in New York.

Significant Facts for the South.

As the attempt will be made to dupe the South in regard to the recent National Council of Know Nothings at Philadelphia, we feel it our duty to press certain significant facts upon the attention of our readers and the South generally.

The slavery resolutions which are incorporated into the Platform were adopted in the committee of one from each State by a vote of only 17 for them, while 14 votes were cast against them—all of the committee from the Free States, except New York, voting with the 14.

When the vote was taken in the Council upon these resolutions, more than twenty of the delegates from the Free States had started home, thereby leaving matters in the hands of the Southern delegates.

Of 152 delegates present when the final vote was taken, while 13 did not vote, and 59 voted against them, only 80 votes could be mustered for the resolutions.

Of the 80 votes for the resolutions, 69 were from slave and only 11 from free States—being 4 from California, 4 from New York, 2 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from New Jersey.

During the entire session, not a delegate from the free States proposed, either in the Committee of Thirty-one, or in the Council, any resolution in regard to the slavery question which the South could consistently accept and adopt.

The resolutions which were finally passed as a part of the Platform were drawn up by a Southern delegate, adopted in the committee by almost exclusive Southern votes, and in the Council adopted by the delegates from the slave States.

Twelve of the only fifteen free States seceded in a body from the Council, thus resolving it into an assembly of delegates from slave States.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Raleigh Star, speaking of the action of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, says "the secrecy of the Order has been dissolved." This is not true. The platform shows that members may hereafter make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that they are members, and may also give information of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils; but the signs, passwords, grips, degrees, and secret meetings are still preserved. The lodges will still meet with closed doors; and no man who has not taken an oath to proscribe and persecute, and to obey implicitly the will of the majority, will be admitted. *The obligation to tell a falsehood has alone been removed*—nothing else has been done. Members are to be relieved hereafter of the weight on their consciences of the *lie indirect;* but the question is, what power is to pardon them and ease their consciences for the past? They cannot hope for pardon at the hands of God, so long as they are guilty of taking His name in vain.

But they are not sworn *now*, it seems, to evade. By what authority does the National Council absolve them from their oaths? Can that body say—speaking for all who have taken the first, second and third degrees—that a part of what they swore to in the oaths of these degrees, is no longer binding? We hope the Star or the Register will explain.—*Raleigh Standard.*

HOW IS THIS?

We ask the attention of Southern men, and especially of Southern Know Nothings, to the following paragraph from a late number of the American Organ:

"Our friends must not be deceived—there "has been no 'secession' of the North and "Northwest from the American party—none at "all—but simply a 'protest' by those States, "against certain portions of our platform, "which negative the idea of a restoration of "the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and involving, as before stated, a mere point of "sectional policy—a naked abstract right, of "no earthly value to either of the contending "parties—a question which two years' time "would adjust, if agitation were suppressed."

Is this true? Was it merely a protest, and not secession? If not a secession, then the "American Organ," and Kenneth Rayner and John H. Haughton, and Albert Pike, and Neill S. Brown, and other Southern men, are still in alliance with Gardner and Wilson of Massachusetts. How is it? Can the Star or the Register explain? Some of the Know Nothings about here have been badly bit recently by the Cincinnati Times; they took it for a sound journal on the slavery question, though we told them all along, and proved it too, by extracts from its editions—one for the North and the other for the South—that it was an abolition concern. Let them now keep an eye upon their "*national*" organ at Washington. *It declares that they are still in alliance with the abolition portion of the Know Nothing party;* and that the Missouri line involves an idea of "*no earthly value*" *to the South!* One more step in the same direction, and the "American Organ" will be an abolition journal.—*Raleigh Standard.*

There is a lady in Ohio who has had 11 husbands within the last sixteen years.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—The fashionable hotel keepers complain that there is nobody in town, and that the Southern travel is particularly light. What is the matter? Is the South getting disgusted with New York, or haven't the Southerners any money.—*N. Y. Herald.*

QUEER BIRDS.—White partridges, with black heads, have been shot in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La.

PAST AND PRESENT.—Measure not life by the hopes and enjoyments of this world, but the preparation made for another; rather looking forward to what you shall be, than backward to what you have been.

Ninety-two deaths occurred in St Louis, Mo., last week.

[From the Hartford Times, June 21.]

An Exposition

Of the Principles and power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, Founded on the Actual Experience of Council No. 147, located in Lyme.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, The State Council of Know Nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the greatest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this Council on the representation of the Presidents of two councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 108—that a majority of its members voted at the Spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences without fear or favor of any man; therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State Council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, opyressive alike to us and every subordinate Council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the Order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark and unhallowed purposes, and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only, that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country, if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following expositions of the Order and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action:

ON OUR ADMISSION TO THIS ORDER, WE HAD GIVEN US THE SOLEMN PLEDGE AND ASSURANCE THAT NO OBLIGATIONS WOULD BE IMPOSED UPON US WHICH WOULD CONFLICT WITH THOSE WE HAD ALREADY TAKEN, AND OWED TO GOD, AND OUR FAMILIES. FOR THE SOLE REASON THAT WE ACTED AS WE WERE BOUND TO DO UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, AND THAT WE HONESTLY COMPLIED WITH OUR SACRED OBLIGATIONS AS ELECTORS, WE WERE REJECTED FROM THE ORDER, ANATHEMATIZED AS UNWORTHY OF RESPECT, UNDESERVING OF ANY CONFIDENCE OR TRUST IN ANY BUSINESS TRANSACTION, AND AS DESERVING ONLY THE SCORN AND REPROACH OF ALL GOOD MEN. WE WERE SUBJECTED TO THE MOST FEARFUL DENUNCIATIONS BECAUSE WE WOULD NOT SURRENDER UP TO THIS MOST ACCURSED OF ALL DESPOTISMS, OUR FREEDOM OF CITIZENSHIP, AND DEGRADE OURSELVES DOWN TO THE IGNOMINOUS SERVITUDE OF WEARING A MASTIFF'S COLLAR.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the Order, are in the least binding or entitled to one moment's respect? Who would not go one step further and say, that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the Order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of *such a parent* is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

IT HAS ENTICED THE PEOPLE FROM THEIR HOUSES IN THE STILL HOURS OF DARKNESS, AND AT ITS NUMEROUS PLACES OF MEETING, BOUND THEM TO ITS FOUL AND FEARFUL PURPOSES BY ADMINISTERING THE MOST HORRID OATHS, WITH ONE HAND RESTING ON THE BIBLE, AND THE OTHER RAISED TO HEAVEN TO YIELD THEMSELVES UNRESERVEDLY TO THE CONTROL OF THIS SECRET POWER, AND EVEN TO DENY TO THEIR FAMILIES AND THE WORLD THAT THEY HOLD CONNECTION WITH THE ORDER. NO PERSON IS PERMITTED TO HOLD AN OPINION WHICH HAS NOT THE SANCTION OF THE SELF CONSTITUTED MOUTH PIECES OF THE PARTY. WITHIN THIS TEMPLE OF SUPERSTITION, SIR ORACLE REIGNS SUPREME. THE DEVOTEE WHO WORSHIPS AT ITS SHRINE IS COMPLETELY UNMANNED. HE NO LONGER FEELS NOR ACTS HIS FORMER SELF. IN SECRET HE STEALS AWAY LIKE A CONSPIRATOR TO THE PLACE WHERE THE MOST INVETERATE HATRED IS INGENDERED AGAINST THE DESCENDANTS AND COUNTRYMEN OF THOSE BRAVE MEN WHOSE HEROIC VALOR ASSISTED IN ACHIEVING THE LIBERTIES WHICH WE NOW ENJOY. IN THE SAME MANNER, AND OFTEN AT THE HOUR OF MIDNIGHT, HE GROPES HIS WAY BACK TO HIS FAMILY AGAIN TO REPEAT THE HUNDRED TIMES TOLD LIE OF NO CONNECTION WITH THIS ORDER. So much falsehood in the family circle where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists, the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an Order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin, must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with a bowie knife and revolver, or other deadly weapons and follow the beck of their leader, even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody Know Nothing riots, are but the legitimate workings of the Order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under Red Republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern, are in it for the spoils of office: and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The Order is engaged in a crusade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies round its standard thousands who are always more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own professions. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State, are speedly dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, debauchee, infidel, mormon or buddhist is a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic Church will soon overrule and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this, too, when that Church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! these apprehensions then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick of crafty political managers to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissentions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever porsecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end, vastly increased in numerical strength and favor. It is a saying both old as true, in all ages: "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church." No form of religion has been put down by presecution of its professors.

The Order swears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here? The Know Nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these? principles which are at war with the machinery of the American Government! We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe that they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time, thousands in the Order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracizes all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their inviduality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them, at the bidding of their masters, to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their own oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism; but as for ourselves, we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions; at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open deunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State, opposed to this organization, are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

B. P. HILL, President.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.

CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

[Here follow sixty-seven names.]

FACTS FOR KNOW NOTHING INTOLERANCE!—Of the fifty-four names to the "Declaration of Independence" eight, at least, were Foreigners by birth, and among them were several of the most able champions for the adoption of that immortal instrument, who pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for its success. This beautifully consistent party! forgot to tell their blinded and bigoted adherents this fact, when they sought to lead them "to admire the purer days of our national existence," and those men are among those "who are to be venerated for *precipatating!* our revolution," and for their "virtue, wisdom and patriotism, as founders of the Constitution," &c. But let us give the list: Robert Morris, "the great Financier of the Revolution," who impoverished himself by his public expenditures, was born in England.—So, also, was Burton Gwinnet, from Georgia. John Witherspoon, the eloquent divine; and James Wilson, who held many most important trusts, and who for many years was one of the ablest Judges of the United States Court, were from Scotland.

Poor Ireland, so much persecuted and abused, has given the names of Matthew Thornton, from New Hampshire, and James Smith and George Taylor, from good old Pennsylvania, to this document.

And Wales, rugged and barren Wales, is honored in the name of Francis Lewis, from New York, as one of "The Signers." And were we to go further—were we to inquire, whence came the names who subsequently in Convention, in Congress, or in the field of battle, raised high the honor of our country, we should everywhere find among them, a fair proportion of these who first beheld the light of the sun in another land.—*Pennsylvanian.*

When people "bust up," how suddenly they recollect that they have several uncles in the country who merit their particular affection, and with whom it would be "a sin and a shame" not to go and spend a month or two. The beauties of the country never appear more inviting than when a deputy sheriff is after you.

CHOLERA.—Several cases of cholera have occurred in Cincinnati, but the disease does not spread to any extent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WILKES COUNTY, 23d June, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—As there is "some bragging" going on as to Know Nothing strength in this and other counties in this Congressional district, and probably you would like to hear from "old Wilkes" upon the subject, I have concluded to sum up what I believe to be the *true* statement as to their operations. Since Mr. Clingman was in this county, the K. N's have been making desperate efforts to rally their forces, and have regular stump orators who appoint meetings and heap any amount of abuse upon Mr. Clingman, calling him a "turn coat," a "Roman Catholic," &c., &c.—Two of these "Sam" orators were delegates to the Asheville Convention that nominated Mr. Carmichael, and have been called upon several times to show how they became delegates to fix upon a representative for the people of this county, and they have as often refused to state when, where or by whom they were appointed—whether in darkness or in light.

Now, sir, they charge Mr. Clingman with *forcing* himself upon the people as a candidate to represent them, and that their candidate was brought into the field through the medium of a Convention. Now that Mr. Clingman or any other person who has the constitutional requisites, has the right to offer his services for a seat in Congress, no one will deny. On the other hand, has any person the right to *force* a candidate upon the people for their suffrages, through delegates to a Convention gotten up by whom, or when or how, the people know not? The "sober second thoughted" Whigs and Democrats of Wilkes will show these "young hopefulls" that they are not to be duped by their dark lantern heresies and deceptive professions and promises. I know several who have been seduced into joining their order who declare their intention to vote for Clingman, and many of Carmichael's old friends will not support him under present circumstances.

I see it stated that the majority for Carmichael in this county will be 1000. I assure you he will fall *considerably* short of Gaither's vote, if the opinions of the knowing ones can be relied upon. All of which I verily believe the ballot box will prove true.

You may hear again from

"SOME SAM."

WILKESBORO', N. C., June 25, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:

Believing that our friends in the West would be pleased to hear something of the prospects of our candidate, Hon. T. L. Clingman, in the extreme Eastern county of the District, I have thought proper to write you this communication, giving you some unvarnished facts, connected with the candidates, and what will be the result of the vote in this and the two adjoining counties of Caldwell and Watauga. Ever since the acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Carmichael, the Know Nothings have been using every exertion to get men to join their midnight, oath-bound political organization.—They have succeeded in getting a good many citizens of this county to join, (but not more than half the number they represent.) But they are most generally old Fogies, who never supported Mr. Clingman, nor would not have done so at this election. Therefore he has lost nothing by their swearing men to vote for their nominee. But on the contrary, there are a number of old line Whigs and Democrats who think more of principles than of men, who will have nothing to do with any such organization, and spurn it as a trick of abolitionism. Men who never have voted for Mr. Clingman, are now his warmest supporters. Mr. Carmichael's strength has been very much overrated in this county. I saw in the last Spectator, a communication from some one in Watauga, stating that Carmichael's majority in Wilkes, Caldwell and Watauga, would be 1500. This kind of bragging is very much in character with the opponents of Mr. Clingman.

If Mr. Carmichael had no connection with the Know Nothings, he would have received a larger vote. But many of his old friends say they cannot follow him into any such political monstrosities. Mr. Carmichael, personally, is a very clever gentleman, a man of fine social habits. But politically he is not reliable. He commenced his political life as a candidate for the legislature in 1848. It was during that campaign, that Gov. Reid brought to the attention of the people of the State the question of free suffrage. Mr. Carmichael opposed it; he was elected, went to the legislature, and after finding it a popular measure, voted for it by legislative enactment. At the election of 1850 he was again a candidate, and advocated free suffrage in its broadest sense, thereby condemning his career in the previous canvass. He was badly beaten, owing to his inconsistency and dereliction of duty while in the legislature. In 1852 he was again a candidate, advocated free suffrage, was elected, went to the legislature and voted *against* it. He was again elected in 1854. We find him in the amusing position of *opposing* free suffrage in the canvass and *voting* for it in the legislature—then *advocating* it before the people and voting *against* it in the legislature! During the discussion of the Nebraska Bill in Congress, Mr. Carmichael, in repeated conversations (for then he was not a candidate) expressed himself opposed to the bill, and thought, if he were in Congress he would not vote for it. We don't know *now*, in this end of the district, what is his position on this question, or whether he admits the principle, as applicable to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, for them to apply for admission into the Union with or without slavery, as a majority of the people may decide. We don't consider him as committed to the doctrine of State Rights, we are fearful he is more of a *consolidationist*. Mr. Carmichael has served six years in the House of Commons, but took no position there as a debater or as an energetic member. The only speeches of his ever published was one filling some 3-4 of a column in an ordinary sized newspaper, on the distribution of the School fund, and one or two more of equal length, on some unimportant subjects. The above are most of the prominent incidents of Mr. Carmichael's career. The question then is, which of the two candidates ought the people of this district to elect to the next Congress, which will be one of the most important to the South, viewing the various abolition elements in it, that has ever assembled in the country?

Shall we elect Mr. Carmichael, whose position on some of the important issues between the two sections of our country, to say the least of it is questionable, who has no Congressional experience, whose career in the legislature is so marked with indolence as not to give satisfaction to his constituents, and who is the nominee of an oath-bound political organization? Or shall we elect Hon. T. L. Clingman, whose firmness and true Southern feeling is proverbial throughout the "land of the South," whose experience and influence are superior to that of any other representative from North Carolina, a man who has and can withstand the charges of abolition fanatics, in their efforts to destroy the Union, and hurl them back to their midnigot associates, whose energy and attention to business are scarcely equalled by any man in Congress? 'Tis a great and serious question,—one that every true Southern man ought to well consider before he casts his vote. The friends of Mr. Clingman here are confident of his election, and that by an increased majority, if the other counties do as well as Wilkes.

YADKIN.

WEBSTER, N. C., July 1, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:

Writing for papers or taking part in political discussions are things that I have never engaged in, but when I see and know that a false impression is getting, or trying to be gotten up, in the minds of the people in regard to matters that I feel immediately concerned in, I am sure to say something. I see a statement in the Asheville Spectator, whose author purports to be from Macon, showing that Carmichael's majority will be from 150 to 200. Well I know but little about the political movements in Macon, but I doubt the truth of the assertion, for men in this section of the country are dropping the subject of Knownothingism like a hot potatoe. The same correspondent, speaking of Jackson, says Clingman will probably get a small majority. Now I do not know who this Macon correspondent is, but if he will come over here about the 1st Thursday in August the freemen of Jackson will sing him a hymn to the tune of 250 or 300 majority for Clingman. That will be doing things up in the old Republican style, in open day light.

WEBSTER.

Henderson County, July 8, 1855.

MR. ATKIN—You will be so kind as to allow me the liberty to state through your paper that I have withdrawn from the order commonly called Nnow Nothings.

J. M. NICHOLSON.

Great Surgical Operation.—One of the most hazardous operations known to surgeons was performed upon the wife of Mr. Jos. Richardson, of Boone county, K., who was brought to this side of the Ohio river, in Delhi township, for surgical relief. On the 22d day of last month a tumor was cut from the interior of her abdomen weighing more than forty pounds, which had been growing two years, rendering her life an intolerable burden. It had become attached to the bowels and the walls of the abdomen throughout. The last mentioned was divided in the operation by a cut fourteen inches long. This terrible operation was performed by Dr. Litzenberry, in this county, assisted by his partner, Dr. Leonard, and Drs. Lindsey, and Gains, of Delhi township. Dr. Dodger, of this city, administered ether with his usual efficiency, and the patient declared afterwards "that she did not feel the scratch of a knife." Mrs. Richardson is now (on the 15th day after the operation) improving rapidly, and declares that she feels well enough to sit up.

Outrage near Holly Springs, Miss.—A letter from Holly Springs, published in the New York Tribune, says:—

"Recently, three men on horse back, rode up to a house near that place in open daylight and halloed, when a young man walked out to ascertain their business. One of the desperadoes immediately raised his gun and shot him down. A sister, who was an involuntary witness to the deed, rushed out and made some remarks to the ruffians as a woman would under such circumstances. The wretch who had just killed her brother deliberately raised his gun and fired.—Alas, the aim was but too true, she dropped dead by the side of her brother. A reward of $500 has been offered for the capture of the fiends."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that, on Saturday last, a rather genteel white woman made a complaint before an Alderman in Philadelphia, against her husband—a negro as black as the ace of spades—for ill treatment. The woman stated that she had been married to the defendant some thirteen years; that she had borne him some nine children, only two of whom were now living. She also said, originally she came from within some fifteen miles of Baltimore. Subsequently to the imprisonment of her husband, this woman called again at the office of the magistrate, and importuned the worthy functionary to release him, giving as a reason that she did not wish to be disgraced by going into a court of justice to testify against her husband!

A young man, in Philadelphia, named John Mangle, attempted to commit suicide last week, by swallowing molten lead. He got the hot stuff in his mouth, but was forced to spit it out again, without succeeding in getting much down his throat. His mouth and breast were burned so severely, however, that it was thought his injuries would prove fatal. He did it because a young woman whom he loved married anothe man than himself.

Bodily infirmities, like breaks in a wall, have often become avenues through which the light of Heaven has entered to the soul, and made the imprisoned inmate long for release.—*Anon.*

The Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding Postmasters loan newspapers which have been left in their offices for delivery.

The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the choice of Elgee, anti Know nothing, by 1,200 majority, over Merrick, Know Nothing.

Harvest hands are said to be receiving $2 per day in Illinois, where the wheat crop is unusually large.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 12, 1855.

KNOW NOTHING FALSEHOODS!

The charge that Mr. Clingman is a *Roman Catholic*—that he is an *Infidel*—that he is a *Deist*—that he has ever spoken *disrespectfully of the Bible*,—and that he ever *proposed to join the Know Nothings*. Remember, that all these are naked *Know Nothing LIES!!*

☞The Know Nothing organization at the South has professed all along that its principal object was to quiet sectional agitation—to put down Abolitionists at the North and Secessionists at the South—to devise a broad National Platform, having for its basis a due regard to the constitutional rights and guarantees of all sections, upon which conservative men North and South might stand without disgrace to themselves or dishonor and danger to their respective sections. Such it was avowed was the object for which the K. N. National Council assembled at Philadelphia last month. It was proclaimed through out the South that as a necessary preliminary for attaining the objects indicated above, that a Union Degree had been invented by the order, which would without fail shut the doors of the order against the Abolitionists and effectually exclude them from all participation in the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention. The history and the result of the action of that Convention are before the world, and we challenge any reasonable man not sworn to obey the dictates and to swallow the dogmas of this dangerous oligarchy, to deny the assertion, that what was promised to the people of the South one little month ago has not only not been performed, but that a dangerous and important step has been taken towards Abolitionising the South itself.

Instead of giving us any additional guarty for the safety and security of our institutions—instead of curbing the rampant and destructive spirit of Northern fanaticism—the Platform of this Philadelphia Convention has fallen below,—far below—the conservatism of the Whig and Democratic resolutions of 1852 in defining the terms upon which men of the South can hereafter act with men of the North in any common National organization.

It was not necessary for an assemblage of Southern gentlemen to travel as far as Philadelphia to adopt the halting, hesitating, milk and cider apology for their institutions which they have put forward as the National Platform of the so-called American party. Their purpose, as avowed all over the South, was to promulgate a set of principles safe and honorable to the South, and to bind their Abolition brethren at the North to submit to it.—*This they failed to do.* Not one free State voted for the Platform except New York and California, and three out of the eight delegates from New York voted against it; while twelve of the free States voted against protested and repudiated it.

Instead of expelling the Abolition delegates as the Southern members boasted they would do, they all took the Third or Union Degree, went into the Convention, defied and insulted Southern delegates, and showed plainly enough by their speeches and declarations that *their* plan to preserve the Union was first to Abolitionise and thus destroy the South.

In all former National Conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties, it was the South and her men who stood bold and defiant, resting upon the Constitution for her defence and support and driving by her indomitable spirit and firm devotion to her rights the fanatical crew of Yankee Abolitionists into an acknowledgment of her equality in the Union. At this Philadelphia Convention the characteristics of the two sections, as manifested in the conduct and bearing of their representatives, seem to have changed. Abolitionism, which a few years ago was cowardly, and plotted its treasons only in the dark, emboldened by the craven spirit exhibited by the Southern delegates, actually for a time put on the appearance of courage and taunted and insulted Southern men to their teeth: and these—such men among others as Kenneth Rayner of this State—cowered under it and slunk away like whipt curs to come home whining out a threat that he who had swallowed the vulgar insolence of the Abolitionist Ford of Ohio—who had sat mute under the Abolition castigation of Wilson of Massachusetts, would here in North Carolina resort to the knife and pistol to carry his point.

The South has lost in more ways than one by this Convention. The men who represented her took a long stride backwards when they subscribed to the Platform which was adopted Five years ago the most of these gentlemen stood upon the Georgia Platform. They were not content then with "pretermitting," or in plain English, passing by, the Wilmot Proviso—the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, &c., as they are now, but they declared that rather than submit to engrafting that Proviso upon any Territorial bill, or to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, they would resist even to the disruption of every tie which bound them to the Union. How have the mighty fallen! These gentlemen now say nothing about the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law in so many words, and expressly "pretermit" any expression of opinion upon the constitutionality or expediency of the Wilmot Proviso. Shame, shame, upon such Southern men. If America is to be ruled by such Americans as these, God defend us from their rule. Men who would barter away the paramount rights of their section to build up any party, do not recommend themselves to us as the true grit for Southern men to place in office at such a time as this.

The sentiment of hostility to us and our Institutions at the North is more pervading and more malignant than it has ever been, and yet the congregation of Southern men who passed the Philadelphia Platform present the unaccountable spectacle to the world of attempting to mollify this inveterate hostility by concessions which are spurned, of baring their breasts and inviting an unrelenting foe, armed with the power in Congress, ready and willing, to strike the fatal blow, which must inevitably bring destruction upon their property, their society, and their civilization. Woe to the South if these men truly represent her! Woe to her for all time to come as the abiding place of a happy and a free people, if like these delegates who professed to speak for her, she is ready to receive, without resistance, the yoke of Yankee fanaticism. If the spirit of these Southern K. Nothing delegates is the spirit of the South, the prestige of her chivalry is gone and she had better begin to peddle onions and manufacture wooden nutmegs. If the principles of these delegates on the slavery question are her principles, then is she lost beyond all hopes of redemption from midnight caucusses or secret cabals.

☞Our statements in regard to the prospects of the candidates for Congress, have been met by the Know Nothing organ here with the invincible argument which it is so much in the habit of using, viz: "*that's a lie.*" Well, every man to his taste. We do not complain of this refined manner of combatting our assertions; we only wish the people to remember that it was precisely so two and four years ago. We then furnished the people with information, pledging ourself for its reliability, and the result at the ballot box redeemed the pledge fully. So in the present canvass, we have stated nothing with regard to the strength of the candidates in particular localities, but what we were authorized to state from the character of our informants; and we have no doubt but the result will again sustain all we have said.—Our cause is not so desperate that falsehoods and low-flung abuse are necessary to sustain it.

With these remarks, we wish to call attention to some information contained in a letter received by us last Thursday, from a gentleman in Caldwell county. The writer is well known, not only as a gentleman of large information, but also as a man of truth and honor—one who will make no statements unwarranted by the facts. He says he has no doubt whatever that Mr. Clingman's majority in the county of Caldwell will be much larger than in any former contest; and says it is the opinion of well informed men that Mr. Carmichael cannot get above 200 votes in that county. "No go," says he, "with the self-styled American party here." The writer says Mr. Clingman's prospects are rapidly brightening in the county of Wilkes—in fact, one gentleman, a citizen of that county, and a man of great intelligence and undoubted veracity, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Clingman would carry Wilkes by a handsome majority.

From all our information, Mr. Clingman will get a heavier vote East of the Ridge than in any previous contest. Let not Republican freemen be misled by the blustering braggadocia which seems now, as it was two and four years ago, to be the main reliance of our opponents. Let every Republican—every man who values the perpetuity of our Institutions, and the peace and happiness of the country, do his duty, and his *whole* duty; and, as heretofore, victory will crown the people's cause.

The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the past six months.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., besides adding 11 per cent. to its surplus fund, which the Observer says is now 12 per cent. It has not made a single bad debt during its existence of nearly six years.

☞Dr. E. A. Crudup has been elected President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

"Sam" seems to be furnishing the country with any number of candidates for office. In Philadelphia the Know Nothing organ announces a list of only seventeen candidates for the office of Sheriff, and sixteen for the office of Register of Wills. If Americans do not govern America, it will not be for want of men willing to accept the offices.

Now and Then.

In a recent speech of Mr. Rayner, the head of the Know Nothing party in this State, delivered at Raleigh, in which the bowie knife and pistol argument was freely used to intimidate those who do not believe in the Platform of the secret order, we find the resolutions which he offered in the National Council of Know Nothings, as a settlement of the Slavery question. His resolutions received the vote of but one Southern State—Delaware—two votes out of seven from Maryland, and one vote from the District of Columbia, which has no voice in the selection of a President, and only his own vote from this State. We consider them more objectionable than the resolutions which were adopted, because, spologetic and lamb like as these are, Mr. Rayner's are only bold in disparagement of his own section, and concede every thing to the demands of Abolition fanaticism.

A nullifier in his youth—a firm defender of his section in 1850, Mr. Rayner has subsided into that most pitiable of all conditions for a Southern man, an humble suppliant for Abolition favor and Abolition votes. His entire change of position upon the subject of religious toleration, can find a parallel in the history of no other public man. He is as much against himself now upon the Slavery question as he is upon the Catholic question. In his Philadelphia resolutions Mr. Rayner declares—

"That the attempts of our enemies to identify the American Party with the agitation of the question of negro slavery, either *pro* or *con*, are based on misrepresentation and deception—that the question of slavery does not come within the purview of the objects of this organization—that the charges of our enemies at the North, that one of the objects and purposes of the American Party is to sustain and defend the institution of slavery, is founded in falsehood and in wrong."

Such sentiments from the mouth of a Southern man, ought, in our judgment, to consign him to everlasting infamy. That party or that man which declares it *will not sustain or defend the institution of Slavery*, is unworthy the confidence of the people of any slaveholding community. No sane man at the South can expect the people of the North of any party to become the propagandists of Slavery—but to pledge and swear ourselves to support a party whose leaders declare as Mr. Rayner has done, that it is not their "object or purpose" to sustain or defend Slavery, is the rankest treason against the whole social system of the South. It is an open defiance of the Constitution itself, which, even in the judgment of many Northern men, sustains and defends the Institution.

In 1850, when the country was in an intense state of excitement on account of the passage of the Compromise measures, and when it was *apprehended merely* that the Fugitive Slave Law would be resisted, Mr. Rayner expressed more Southern if not more *National* views upon this subject. He was not then willing to sit in council with the Abolitionists of the North, as he has recently been doing in Philadelphia. Instead of that he took strong ground against the Northern fanatics, as will appear by a long string of resolutions which he offered in the House of Commons at the session of 1850, and which may be found on page 604 of the Journal of that session. In these resolutions he declares that the Northern people have neither the constitutional power nor the moral right to interfere "with Slavery, either directly or indirectly, either by legislative enactment or social organization." And he declares again—

"That any system of organized opposition to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in the non-slaveholding States, either by Legislative enactment, by police regulations, by lawless violence, or by overawing demonstrations of physical force, the result of which shall be to render this law practically inoperative, will also justify and require of the slaveholding States those retaliatory measures hereinafter suggested."

The retaliatory measures proposed by him were to call a Convention of all the slaveholding States and to submit to them, 1st. a proposition to enslave all the free negroes in the South, in case they did not leave the State in a prescribed time; 2d. to impose a personal or ad valorem tax upon all persons selling goods manufactured, grown or purchased in a non slaveholding State; 3d. to levy a *ne exeat* tax of so much per cent. on all monies expended in the non slaveholding States, whether for purposes of travel or of pleasure, the education of youth, and all purchases made in the same, and such other retaliatory measures as may be deemed advisable.

One of the contingencies upon which all these violent measures were to be resorted to against the North, was the application of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to any of the Territorial bills comprised in the Compromise measures. Where is Mr. Rayner now? Why does he not call on the Southern States to meet in Convention? The evils apprehended by him in 1850 are now a part of the history of the country. Opposition to the Fugitive Slave law is now carried on at the North not only by a complete system of social organization, but legal enactments have been passed to prevent its execution, and passed too by some of that "immense brigade" of Northern Know Nothings with whom he sat in secret confab recently at Philadelphia.—What has become of his horror of the Wilmot Proviso, since 1850? He does not even mention it in the resolutions prepared by his own hands, and in those which finally passed the Convention he expressly "pretermits" any opinion upon the subject. Why did he not tell his Know Nothing friend, Gov. Winn of Connecticut, who proposed to allow negroes to vote, that if the Northern Know Nothings passed the Wilmot Proviso he (Rayner) would advocate the enslavement of all the free negroes in this State? Why did he not tell his Know Nothing friends Wilson and Gardner of Massachusetts, who have had free negroes admitted into the public schools of that State, of his (Rayner's) proposition to enslave all the free negroes of the South?

But we have occupied too much space already with this political weathercock. We only wish his Northern Abolition allies could get hold of his resolutions of 1850. Unprincipled as the Abolitionists are we cannot believe that they would countenance a man who has so soon forgotten his principles and who so readily betrays his section for the bare prospect of political promotion. If such men are to lead the Know Nothing party the duty of the South is plain—she cannot follow them. If they should ever unfortunately get the control of the Government, the evil effect of Catholicism and Foreignism will be but a feather in the balance against the unlimited power which the South will have surrendered to her open enemies at the North and her hidden traitors at home to vex her to death.

THE SPEAKING ON TUESDAY.

On Tuesday last the candidates for Congress addressed the people at this place.—We do not remember to have seen as large a crowd of people here on any previous occasion. Mr. Carmichael led off in a speech of one hour and a half. It was made up nearly entirely of denunciations of Foreigners and Catholics—being a stale rehash, a weak compilation, of the slang of the K. Nothing press. Very little was said on any other subject. When we say his own party friends were disappointed, we but repeat what we have heard some of them say. Mr. Carmichael is rather an agreeable speaker, good tempered and courteous.

Mr. Clingman replied in a speech of equal length, and we thought it among the best efforts of his life. He demolished his opponent's positions, one after another, in rapid succession. We have not space for a lengthy notice, nor is it necessary. Every one knows, and his opponents justly dread, his ability as a popular and effective debater.

We profess to know something of such assemblages—to be able to judge from the indications, to some extent at least, of the movings of the popular heart, and we unhesitatingly give it as our opinion that three fourths of the immense concourse of freemen present on the occasion approved Mr. Clingman's sentiments, and will endorse them at the ballot box.

If our opponents are satisfied with Tuesday's work, they may rest assured that we are.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Griffeths, Watch Maker, in another column. He comes highly recommended as a workman.

☞ While the Know Nothings in other parts of the District are making their boasts of what they will do in Jackson county the truth is there is no Council in that county!—They have disbanded, denounced the whole thing, and BURNT the papers and books!!! No doubt "Sam" is very strong *somewhere*, but it is not in these ends of the earth!

Rochester, June 29, 1855.

Two horses were rode into the current above Genesee Falls to-day, and both of them were taken over the falls. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed; the other—strange to say—received no other injury than two or three slight flesh brusies, and is now being exhibited in the streets as a curiosity. The falls are 92 feet high.

MYSTERIOUS.—A large elm tree which began to show symptoms of decay, was chopped down last Thursday, on the farm of Mr. Cozens, in the southern part of Campbell county, Ky., when the skeleton of a woman, with a little dried, shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones, was found in a cleft of the tree, about twenty feet from the ground. The discovery caused a great sensation throughout the neighborhood, but no one remembered of any person having been missed or disappearing from there for many years.

We learn that on Monday night last an attempt was made to blow up the Dwelling House of Capt. Thomas Wallace, together with its inmates. A keg of powder was found in the morning, by Capt. Wallace, placed in contact with the building, with a train running from thence across his garden. The house contained at the time no less than a dozen persons. The person or persons who attempted this horrid deed have not been dicovered.—*Newberne Journal.*

☞ The New York Herald, the organ of the Know Nothings at the North, says that "the recent split in the Know Nothing Convention will really be turned to profit for the party in the end. Each section will now be left to itself to go home and carry the election by incorporating the local prejudices, and in 1856 they can come together for the eighty million spoils per annum, and make a President."

Thus it appears that the Know Nothings of the South were suited with a platform to carry the elections at the South, and Know Nothings at the North left to fix one to suit their latitude, and that in 1856 the two wings will fraternize on a compromise milk-and-water platform to secure the "Eighty million spoils per annum," and the Presidency. The trick will not succeed.

NEW WATCHMAKER.

A CARD.

TO the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country:—The undersigned having worked for these 17 years in the Watchmaking business in the first Watch Factories in Europe, takes much pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and vicinity, that he has permanently established himself at Esq. Whitesides' old stand, and is prepared to receive all kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments, which he promises will be repaired with great neatness and care, so as to give satisfaction to all those concerned. He therefore hopes to meet with a hearty patronage from the whole country at large.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

July, 12, 1855.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere. They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

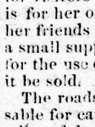
Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

Black Mountain House.



THIS place of accommodation is in Buncombe county, N. C. 24 miles from Asheville, and on the highest mountain in the United States. East of the Mississippi—being 264 feet higher than the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The thermometer ranges from 56 at night and 72 to 76 in the hottest summer day.

Mrs. SARAH GORENFLO

Informs her friends and the public, that she has rented the improvements on this Mountain for the Summer of 1855 and that the House is now open for visitors and boarders; and as the sole benefit is for her only, she will expect the patronage of her friends and strive to merit it. She will keep a small supply of the choicest Wines and Brandy for the use of her boarders only—to none else will it be sold.

The roads have been improved and made passable for carriages to go within two and a half miles of the House, where there are stables and sheds for carriages. The balance of the way is as good a bridle path as the mountain allows.

July 5, 1855. 306—3t.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock and examine our prices.

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Mathematical and Classical SCHOOL.

THE exercises of the subscriber's School will be recommenced on Monday the 2d July.

STEPHEN LEE.
Near Asheville, N. C.

June 28th, 1855. w2

EXTRA COURT.

IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

June 28th, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop of war one to be delivered at each of the navy yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and as additional and collateral security fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the beveling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the stem, apron, fore deadwood, sternson, deadwood knees, stern post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1-2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13 1-2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one-fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13 1-2 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1-4 inches, at the floor-head 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14 1-8 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1856

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of the State of —— hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855 viz:

Stems, apron, sternson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain	3 000	cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at	20,400	" "	at per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to	6 000	" "	at per foot—
Total amount	30 000		$——

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at —— and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificates.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of —— in the State of ——, and —— of —— in the State of —— hereby guarantly that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the recept of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as afore said, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant Eliza Shooler to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C. January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Howell, by Marion, Josco, Middleton, and White Oak, to Ingham.

From Hudson, by Cass, and Domestic, Ohio, to West Unity.

From Ionia. by Wheatland, and Otisco, to Greenville.

From Ionia, by Boston, South Boston, and Carlton, to Hastings.

From Ionia, by Avon, Rix, Flat River, and Ada, to Grand Rapids.

From Jackson, by Spring Arbor, Concord, Pulaski, and Scipio Centre, to Jonesville.

From Jackson, by Thompkins, Otter creek, Eaton Rapids, and Eaton, to Charlotte.

From Jackson, by West Rivers, Aurelius, Leslie, Eden, Mason, and Delhi Centre, to Lansing.

From Jackson, by South Jackson, Liberty Mills, Somerset, Addison, and Rollin, to Hudson.

From Jackson, by South Henrietta, Henrietta, Bunker Hill, aad Felts, to Mason.

From Jonesville, by Litchfield, Homer, and Eckford, to Marshall.

From Kalamazoo, by Ynouski, to Yankee Springs.

From Kalamazoo, by Waverly, Breedsville, Hunter, South Haven, Ganges, and Johnson's, to Newark.

From Kalamazoo to Richland.

From Kalamazoo, by Martin, Bradley, Wayland, Cuba, and Paris, to Grand Rapids.

From Kalamazoo, by Vicksburg, Park Reserve, and Centerville, to Sturgis.

From Kalamazoo, by Portage, Schoolcraft, and Flewerfield, to Three Rivers.

From Kalamazoo, by Cooper, Plainwell, and Otsego, to Allegan.

From Lakeville, by Oxford, Brandon, and Eagle Lake, to Groveland.

From Lakeville, by Fillmore, to Altmont.

From Lakeville, by Mount Pleasant, Romeo, Ray, Armedia, and Richmond, to Columbus.

From L'Ance, by Ontonagon, and Lapoint, to Fond Due Lac, in Minnesota Territory.

From Lansing, by Windsor, Eaton Rapids, Springport, Clarence, and Rice creek, to Marshall.

From Lansing, by Alverson, Woodhull, Perry, and Antrim, to Byron.

From Lansing, by Delta, Grand Ledge, Mud cr ek Danby and Sibewa, to South Cass.

From Lansing, by Eagle, Portland, Maple, and Lyons, to Ionia.

From Lansing, by Oneida, Chester, Vermontville, Merritt, Hastings, Glass creek, Gun Lake, Bradley, Fogo, and Proctor, to Allegan.

From Lansing, by West Windsor, Charlotte, Walton, and Olivet, to Marshall.

From Lansing, by Dewitt, Laingsburg, Enterprise, and Hartwellville, to Bryon.

From Lapeer, by Lathrop's Mills, Oregon, Neven's Mills, Marathon, Hay's Mills, and Fourt, to Pine Run.

From Lawton to Paw Paw.

From Lexington, by Bark Shanty, Cherry creek, Forestville, Chase's Mills, Elm cree, Whitcomb's Mills, and Brakeman's Mills, to Point Aux Barques.

From Lock's Station, by Burr Oak, and Oporto, to Centreville.

From Lyons, by Fair Plains, Ronald Centre, and Forth Plains, to Greenville.

From Manchester to Chelsea.

From Manchester, to Grass Lake.

From Marquettee, by L'Ance, to Eagle River.

From Marquette, by Little Bayde Noquet, to Green Bay.

From Marshall, by North Marshall, Bellevue, South Assyria, Assyria, Maple Grove, Castleton, and Hastings, to Middleville.

From Marshall, by Tekonsha, Burlington, Union City, Sherwood, Leonidas, Nottaway, Centreville, and Florence, to Constantine.

From Marshall, by Teconsha, and Girard, to Cold Water.

From Marshall, by Cedar Lake, Newton, and Culver, to Abscota.

From Menominee River, to Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior.

From Milford, by Williamsville, Bridgeville, Horse, Cross Roads, Fedeisalsburg, and East New Market, (Md.) to Cambridge.

From Minnesota Mine, to mouth of Ontanagon river.

From Minnesota Mine, along the mineral range, by the Forest, and Norwack mines, to Lake Agoyiber.

From Monroe, by Grafton, Exeter, Oakville, and Paint creek, to Ypsilanti.

From Monroe, by Dunkirk, to Buffalo.

From Monroe, by Flat Rock, Taylor, Brownstown, and Dearbonville, to Detroit.

From Monroe, by East Raisinsville, North Raisinville, London, Milay, York, Saline, and Lodi, to Ann Arbor..

From Monroe, by Ida, Summerfield, and Deerfield, to Adrian.

From Morenci, by Gorham, Mill creek, Domestic, West Unity, and Lockport, to Evansport.

From Moscow, by Somerset, Wheatland, and Pittsford, to Hudson.

From Mount Clemens, by Vienna, Ray, and Ray Centre, to Romeo.

From Mount Clemens, to Romeo, in Macomb County, *via* the Plank Road.

From Mount Clemens, by Little's and Ira, Algonac.

From Niles, by Berrien Springs, to St. Joseph.

From Ontonagon, to the South east quarter, section eleven,—township Forty-nine, range forty-one, in the county of Ontonagon.

From Otsego, by Watson, Dorr, and Bryant, to Grand Rapids.

From Owasso, by Rush, to Chesaning.

From Owasso, by Bennington, Middleburg, Victor, Bengal, Dallas, and Stony creek, to Lyons.

From Owasso, by Hall, Duplin, Greenbush, Essex, and Metherton, to Lyons.

From Paw Paw, by Lawrence, Arlington, Breedsville, and Hunter, to South Haven.

From Paw Paw, by Prospect Lake, Hamilton, Keelersville, Bainbridge, and Millbury, to St. Joseph.

From Pine Run, in Genessee county, to Arbela Centre, in Tuscola county.

From Pinckney, by Plainfield, White Oak, and Wheatfield, to Williamstown.

From Plymouth, by Brodina, and Superior, to Ann Arbor.

From Portage Lake to La Anse Bay.

From Hontiac, by Waterford Centre, White Lake, Rose, Fentonville, Tyrone, Linden, Argentine, Byron, Vernon, Shiawassee, and Corunna, to Owasso.

From Pontiac, by Ball Mountain, New Canadaigua, Oxford, Metamora, and Farmer's creek, to Lapeer.

From Pontiac, by Waterford Centre, Commerce, Milford, Highland, Hartland, and Occola Centre, to Howell.

From Pontiac, by Waterford, Austin, Clarkson, Springfield, Groveland, Stony Run, and Grand Blanc, to Flint.

From Pontiac, by Mahopack, Jersey, Brandon, Campbell's Corners, and Rural Vale, to Farmer's creek.

From Pontiac, by Clarkston, Eagle Lake, Goodrich, Davidsonville, Davidson Centre, Rushfield, Forest, and Vassar, to Lake Saginaw.

From Pontiac, by Auburn, Troy, Plumb Brook, Utica, and Sackets, to Mount Clemens.

From Pontiac, by Strait's Lake, Walled Lake, Sout Lyons, and Gravel Run, to Ann Arbor.

From Port Huron, by Burchville, to Lexington.

From Quincy to Alleghaney.

From Quincy, by Butler and Clarendon, to Huron.

From Reading, by Edinburg, Clear Lake, Indiana, to Mets.

From Rochester, by Mount Vernon, and Mere, to Romeo.

From Romeo, by Pinery, Scottville, Albertsonville, Brockway, Lynn, and Merrillsville, to Port Huron.

From Royal Oak, by Troy, Rochester, and Oakland, to Lakeville.

From Royal Oak, by Big Beaver, Utica, Shelby, Washington, and Romeo, to Almont.

From Saganaw, by the Eastern Side of the lower Peninsula, and Duncan, on Shebygan Bay, to Mackinac.

From Saganaw to Grand Traverse Bay.

From Saganaw, by Duncan and Mackinaw, to Sault St. Marie.

From Saline, by Union District, Bridgewater, Silver Lake, and Sharon, to Grass Lake.

From Saugatuck to South Haven.

From Sault St. Marie, by Mackinaw, and Duncan, to Saganaw.

From Sault St. Marie to Ontonagon.

From Sault St. Marie to Port Wilkins, on Lake Superior.

From Sault St. Marie by Grand Island, to Marquette.

From Shawwano, Wisconsin, by Mouth of the Ontanogon River, Michigan, Forks of Ontanogon, Minnesota, Adventure, Aztic, Douglass, Houghton, and Algonquin Mines, Houghton on Portage Lake, Eagle River, and Eagle Harbor, to Copper Harbor.

From Shiwassee, by North Vernon, Swarz creek, Crockersville, Flint, and Kearseley's, to Lapeer.

From St. Clair, by China, Belle River, and Cottreville, to Algonac.

From Stoney Run, by Goodrich, Davidsonville, and Hadley, to Farmer's creek.

From Southfield, by Franklin, to Birmingham.

From South Haven, to Saugatuck, at the mouth of Kalamazoo, in Allegan county.

From Swartz creek, in Genessee county, by Gaines, to Byron.

From Tecumseh, by Tipton, Springville, Cambridge, Woodstock, Somerset, and Moscow, to Jonesville.

From Tecumseh, by Ridgeway Ridge, and York, to Ypsilantic.

From Toledo, Ohio, by Whitefield, Ottawa Lake, Riga, Blissfield, Michigan, Palmyra, Adrian, Clayton, Hudson, Florida, Hillsdale, Jonesville, Sylvanus, Quincy, Coldwater, Branch, Batavia, Bronson's Prairie, Lock's Station, Sturgis, White Pigeon, Bristol, Elkhart, Indiana, Mishawka, South Bend, Laporte, Coffee creek, and Calumet, to Chicago, Illinois.

From Wayne, by Nankin, Plymouth, and Mead's Mills, to Northville.

From Wayne, by Romulus Centre, and Huron, to Brownstown.

From West Rives, by Aurelius, to Delhi Centre, in Ingham county.

From White Pigeon, by Mottville, Union, Adamsville, Edwardsburgh, Niles, Cottage Hill, Indiana, and Terre Coupe, to Mudson.

From Warnerville, by Oak Plains, to Brighton.

From Ynouski, by Orangeville Mills, to Yankee Springs, Barry county.

INDIANA.

From Albion, by Springfield Mills, Northfort, Walcott's Mills, Mercy, Fly creek, and Ontario, to Lima.

From Albion to Suann.

From Alexandria, by Frostsville, Independence, and Jone's Mills, to Jerome.

From Anderson, by Prosperity, to Alexandria.

From Andersonville, by Richland, Milroy, Moscow, and Blue Ridge, to Shelbyville.

From Attica, by Rainesville, Andrew Hixon's, and Pine Grove to Milford, Illinois.

From Auburn, by Fairfield, Centre, Turkey creak, and Salem Centre, to Flint.

From Aurora, by Wilmington, Sparta, Moor's Hill, Milan, and Prattsburg, to Delaware.

From Aurora, by Wilmington, Sparta, Moor's Hill, and Stringtown, to Versailles.

From Bainbridge, by Groveland, New Maysville, North Salem, and Jamestown, to Lebanon.

From Bedford, by Pinhook, Leesville, [and] Woodville, to Brownstown.

From Bedford, by Bryantsville, Trinity Springs, and Dover Hill to Mount Pleasant.

From Bethlehem, by New Washington, and Oregon, to Lexington.

From Bloomfield, by Linton, to Carlisle.

From Boonsborough to Lebanon, *via* Fayette, and Thornleysville.

From Boonville, by Crowville, and Polk Patch, to Huntingburg.

From Bowling Green, by Belle Air, Anguilla, Lewis, and Busraen Mills, to Carlisle.

From Bowling Green, by Jourdan Village, and Santa Fe, to Gosport.

From Bowling Green, by Hausertown, to Point Commerce.

From Bowling Green, by Plunge creek, Lewis, and Silva, to Carlisle.

From Bowling Green to Brazil.

From Bradford, by West Bedford, Buffalo, Pulaski, Winnamac, North Bend, Yellow River, Sligo, Blissville, North Liberty, and Sumpton Prairie, to South Bend.

From Bradford, (or Monon,) by Cathcart, to Rensselaer.

From Bremen, Ohio, by Fort Recovery, Portland, and Camden, to Hartford.

From Brownstown to Seymour.

From Brownstown to Rockford.

From Brownstown, by Houston, to Bloomington.

From Brownstown, by Freetown, Milo, and Christiansburg, to Nashville.

From Brookville, by Wynn, Mount Carmel, Philanthropy, Ohio, Tariff, and Paddy's Run, to Ross.

From Brookville, by Blue creek, South Gate, St. Leon, Kelso, Logan, and Bright, to Laurenceburg.

From Brookville, by Oak Forest, Jennings, Oldenburg, and Rossburg, to Wintersville.

From Brookville, by Blue creek, St. Peters, Herman, Milan, and Stringtown, to Versailles.

From Brookville, by Oak Forest, Jenning's, Oldenburg, Rossburg, to Greensburg.

From Bruin's Cross Roads, by Bethany, and Russell's Mills, to Covington.

From Bloomington, by White Hall, Spencer, Vandalia, Bowling Green, Christie's Prairie, and Wauboo, to Terre Haute.

From Bloomington, by Stamford and Salisbury, to Bloomfield.

From Bloomington, by White Hall, to Point Commerce.

From Bluffton, by Nottingham, Pennville, New Mount Pleasant, and Deerfield, to Winchester.

From Burlington, by New London, to Kokomo.

From Cambridge, by Jacksonburg, Hagarstown, Dalton, Blountsville, New Burlington, Municietown, Anthony, Wheeling, Trask, and Jonesboro, to Marion.

From Cambridge to Hagarstown.

From Cambridge, by Milton, Cormersville, Everton, and Blooming Grove, to Brookville.

From Carlisle, by Linton, to Worthington.

From Carlisle, by Black creek, Marco, Buck creek, Newbury, Scotland, Pleasant Ridge, Owensburg, and Springville, to Bedford.

From Cartersburg, by White Lick, Danville, New Maysville, Carpentersville, Bainbridge, Portland Mills, Hollandsburg, Rockville, Armiesburg, and Montezuma, to Highland.

From Charleston, by Sylvan Grove, Blue Lick, Chesnut Hill, South Boston, Salem, Texas, Bono, Lawrenceport, and Spring Mills, to Bedford.

From Centreville, by Green's Fork, Economy, and Trenton, to Winchester.

From Centreville, by Bloomingport, to Lynn.

From Charleston, by Jeffersonville, to Louisville, Ky.

From Charleston, by Hubbard, Vienna, Clarksborough, Little York, and Tampico, to Brownstown.

From Cincinnatus, by Stilesville, to Mount Washington.

From Clarksburg, by New Salem, Rushville, Smelser's Mills, and Raleight, to Lewisville.

From Clark's Hill, by Lauramie and Concord, to Romney.

From Clinton Rock, by Clinton, Indiana, Furnace, Indiana, Baldwinsville, Illinois, to Paris.

From Coffee creek, by Valparaiso, Porter Cross Roads, Boon Grove, Hebron, Outlet, West creek, Cedar Lake, Hickory Point, Winfield, Deep River, and Fillmore, back to Coffee creek.

From Colfax, by Frankfort, to Michigantown.

From Columbia, by Pampana, to Wolf Lake.

From Columbus, by Taylorsburg, Nashville, and Unionville, to Bloomington.

From Columbus, by Jonesville, to Rockford.

From Columbus, by Moor's Vineyard, Mount Healthy, Milo, Mooney, and Hettonville, to Bedford.

From Connersville, by Harrisburg, to Bentonville.

From Corydon, by Sharp's Mills, to Leavensworth.

From Crawfordsville, by Independence and Pine Village, to Oxford.

From Crawfordsville, by Waynestown, Hillsboro, and Cole's creek, to Covington.

From Crawfordsville, by Ladoga, to New Maysville.

From Crawfordsville, by Pleasant Hill, Newtown, Rob Roy, and Attica, to Williamsport.

From Crawfordsville, by Darlington, Thornton, and Reese's Mills, to Firk's Cross Roads.

From Crawfordsville, by Greencastle, Ladoga, and Carpentersville, to Bainbridge.

From Crown Point, by Merrillsville, and Hobart, to Lake Station.

From Deerfield, by Ridgeville, Emmettsville, Fair View, Albany, Granville, and Roy, to Wheeling.

From Deerfield, by Boundary, and Salamonia, to Fort Recovery, Ohio.

From Defiance, by Brunersburg, Farmer, Milo, Newville, Mount Hope, Auburn Richland Centre, Lisbon, Irving, and Albion, to Noble Iron Works.

From Delaware, by Prattsburg, Milan, Moor's Hill, Chesterville, and Sparta, to Wilmington.

From Delphi, by Camden, Carroll, Crittenden, Galveston, Kokomo, Vermont, Greenturn, Jerome, and Slash, to Marion.

From Delphi to Pittsburg.

From Dublin, by New Lisbon and Davon, to New Castle.

From Elizabethtown, Ohio, by Harrison, Indiana, Dremersburg, Philanthropy, Ohio, Mixerville, Indiana, Contreras, College Corner, Ohio, Goodwin's Store, to Beechy Mire, Indiana.

From Elizabethtown, by Burnsville, Rock creek, and Sardinia, to West Point.

From Elkhart, by Bango and Mount Olive, to Lock.

From Edinburg, by Smithland, Shelbyville, Manilla, and Swenehart, to Rushville.

From Edinburgh, by Nineveh, Hensley, and Morgantown, to Martinsville.

From Evansville to West Franklin.

From Evansville, by Sandersville, Warrenton, York, Princeton, Patoka, and Docker's Ferry, to Vincennes,

From Evansville, by Newburg, Lee, Boonville, and Midway, to Rockport.

From Evansville, by Parker's Settlement and Blairville, to New Harmony.

From Evansville, by West Franklin, to Mount Vernon.

From Evansville, by St. Wendell's, to Cinthiana.

From Fairmont to Jerome.

From Flint to Orland, in Steuben county.

From Florence to Warsaw.

From Fort Wayne, by Ell River, Churubusco, Green, Wolf Lake, Burr Oak, Noble, Albion, Liganier, Benton, and Goshen, to Elkhart.

From Fort Wayne, by Rochester, Rensselaer, Lacon, Ill., Toulon, New Boston, Toalsboro, Wapello, Washington, Okaloosa, Indianola, and Winterset, to Council Bluff's, Iowa.

From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Butler, Auburn, De Kalb, Hamilton, Steubenville, Angola, Crooked creek, Kinderhook, (Michigan,) and Ovid, to Old Water.

From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Swan, Avilla, Lisbon, Kendalville, Marseilles, South Milford, Mount Pisgah, Mongoquinning, Ontaro, and Lima, to Sturge's, Michigan.

From Fort Wayne, by St. Joseph's, Harlan, and Hall's Corners, to Hicksville.

From Fort Wayne, by Poughkeepsie, Peeble, Decatur, Canoper, Limber Lost, Bear creek, Joy court House, Bluff Point, and Deerfield, to Winchester.

From Fort Wayne, by Warring, and Troy Settlement, to Liberty Mills, in Wabash county.

From Fort Wayne, by Zanesville, Markle, Warren, and Green bush, to Marion.

From Fort Wayne, by New Haven, Antwerp, Ohio, Junction, Defiance, Milldale, Florida, Napoleon, Durand, Texas, Providence, Walervelle, and Maumee city, to Toledo.

From Fort Wayne, by Haller's Corners, Churubusco, Merrien, Wolf Lake, Noble, Albion, Legonier, and Benton, to Goshen.

From Fort Wayne, Taw Taw, and Coesse, to Whitly c. h.

From Fort Wayne, by Cedar, Leo, Spencerville, Newville, and Panama, Ohio, to St. Joseph's.

From Fort Wayne, by Gssean, to Bluffton.

From Frankfort, by Berlin, and Tetersburg, to Tipton.

From Frankfort, by Rei's Mills, Lebanon, and Jamestown, to Danville.

From Franklin, by Trafalgar, and Morgantown, to Martinsville.

From Franklin, by Far West, Mooresville, Nonrovia, and Stilesville, to Springtown.

From Freeport, by Nicholas, Kerns, and L. J. Reeve's, to Pleasant View.

From Gentryville to Ferdinand.

From Goshen, by Middlebury, to White Pigeon.

From Goshen, by New Paris, and Locke, to Plymouth.

From Greencastle, by Grubb's Mills, Portland Mills, Bellmore, Rockwell, and Armiesburg, to Montezuma.

From Greencastle, by Eberle, Bainbridge, New Maysville, and North Salem, to Jamestown.

From Greencastle, by Brunnerstown and Mansfield, to Rockville.

From Greencastle, by Russelville, Waveland, and Jacksonville, to Covington.

From Greencastle, by Putnamville, Cataract, and Cuba, to Spencer.

From Greenfield, by Mount Comfort, Germantown, Lawrence, Millersville, and Broad Ripple, to Augusta.

From Greenfield, by Harrington, Columbus, Pendleton, and Mendon, to Eden, in Hancock county.

From Greensburg, by Millhousen, Napoleon, Delaware, North Hogan, Manchester, Wright's Corners, Lawrenceburg, Elizabethtown, Ohio, Cleve's Dry Ridge, and Cheviot, to Cincinnati.

From Greensburg, by Kingston, Spring Hill, Williamstown, and Moscow to Milroy.

From Greensburg, by Clifty, Hartsville, Hope, and Newbern, to Columbus.

From Greensburg to Rushville.

From Hagerstown, by Dalton, Lorentville, Howetts, Windsor, Parker, Fairview and Quincy, to Camden.

From Hagerstown, by Unionsport, to Macksville.

From Hamilton, by Richland, York, Cleas Lake, and Camden, to Reading, Michigan.

From Hartford, by the most direct road, to Warren.

From Harrison, by Logan, Kelse, New Alsace, and Cork, to North Hogan.

From Huntington, by the Plank road, to Liberty Mills.

From Huntington, by Maysville, Warren, Montpelier, and Franville, to Manncietown.

From Huntington, by Tracy, Murray, Bluffton, Nottingham, Pennville, New Mount Pleasant, Deerfield, Mount Holly, Hill Grove, Ohio, and Mount Heron, to Greenville.

From Indianapolis, by New Bethel, Pleasant View, Brandywine, Shelbyville, St. Omer, Greensburg, Herman, Cook, Guilford, and Lawrenceburg, to Cincinnati, Ohio.

From Indianapolis, by Bridgeport, Plainfield, Cartersburg, Belleville, Clayton, Pecksburg, Morrisville, Cincinnatus, Coatsville, Greencastle, Putnamville, Manhattan, Reelsville, Harmony, Brazil, Stanton, Van Buren, and Cloverland, to Terre Haute.

From Indianapolis, by Castleton, Noblesville, Cicero, Arcadia, Shieldville, Tipton, Sharpsville, Kokomo, Pleasant Spring, Wawpecong, and Palos, to Peru.

From Indianapolis, by Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Thornton, Colfax, Clark's Hill, and Barker's Corners, to Lafayette.

From Indianapolis, by Southport, Greenwood, Worthville, Franklin, Amity, Edinburg, Taylorsville, Columbus, Elizabethtown, Gannonsville, Scipio, Greenville, Vernon, Dupont, and North Madison, to Madison.

From Indianapolis, by Broad Ripple, Carmel, Eagletown, Boxley, Normanda, and Alto, to Kokomo.

From Indianapolis, by Augusta, Eagle Village, Northfield, Kirk's Cross Roads, Michigantown, Middlefork, Burlington, Carrol, and Deer creek, to Logansport.

From Indianapolis, by Greenfield, Knightstown, Raysville, Lewisville, Dublin, Cambridge, East Germantown, and Eaton, Ohio, to Dayton.

From Indianapolis, by Clermont, Brownsburg, Pittsboro, Jamestown, New Ross, and Mace, to Crawfordsville.

From Indianapolis, by Mooresville, to Monrovia.

From Indianapolis, by Hampton, Danville, New Winchester, New Maysville, Bainbridge, Portland Mills, Rockville, and Armiesburg, to Montezuma.

From Indianapolis, by Olive, Glen's Valley, Far West, Martinsville, and Bryant's creek, to Bloomington.

From Indianapolis, by Sugar creek, Kinder, Davisville, Morristown, and Beech Grove, to Rushville.

From Jasper, by Ferdinand, and Fuldo, to Troy.

From Jasper, by Alferdville, to Mount Pleasant.

From Jasper, by Huntingburg, Dale, Gentryville, and Oakland, to Rockport.

From Jerome, by West Liberty, Balis, and Nebloes, to Alexandria.

From Jeffersonville, by Hamburg, Vienna, Newry, Seymour, Rockford, Jonesville, Waynesville, Wailesboro, and Columbus, to Edinburg.

From Kannelton to Anderson.

From Kirk's Cross Roads, by Frankfort, Kilmore, Rossville, and Prince William, to Delphi.

From Kirk's Cross Roads, by Roxley, and Cicero, to Strawton.

From Knightstown, by Carthage, Morristown, and Freeport, to Shelbyville.

From Knightstown, by Spiceland, Greensboro, Cadiz, Mechaniesburg, and Ovid, to Anderson.

From Knox to River.

From Laconia, by Elizabeth, Coryden, New Salisbury, Bradford, Greenville, Mt. Eden Church, and Martinsbulg, to Pekin.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.

July 5, 6t.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 26 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.